

FIG. 1

Fig. 1

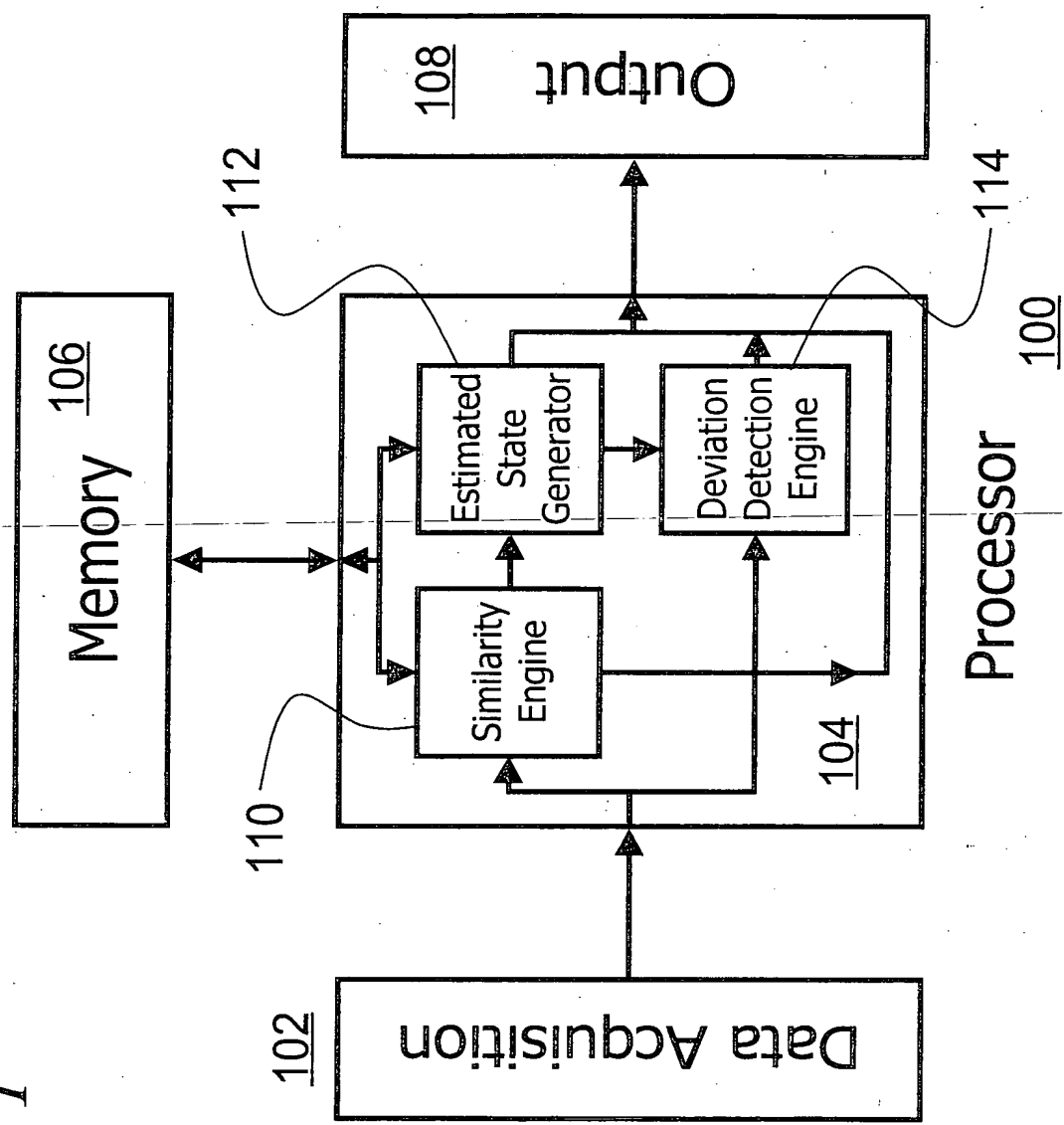
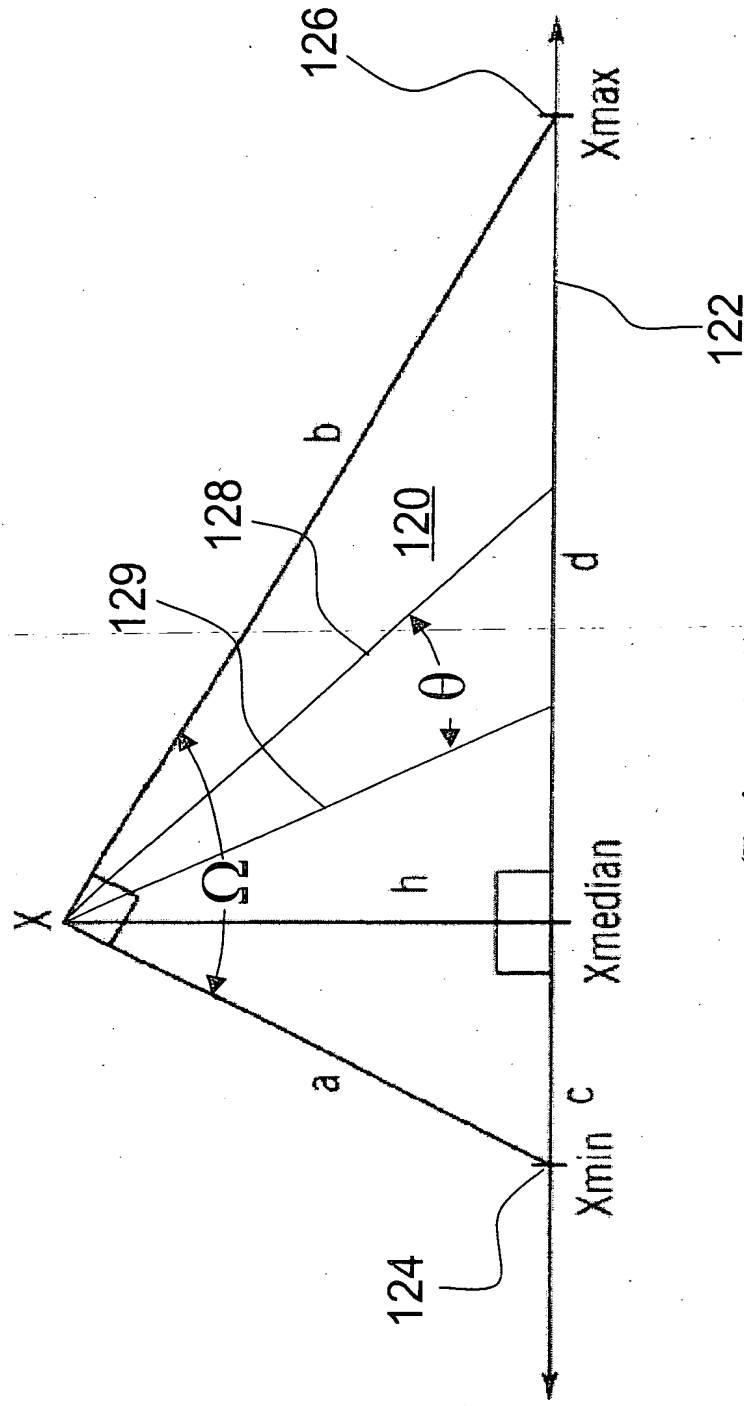
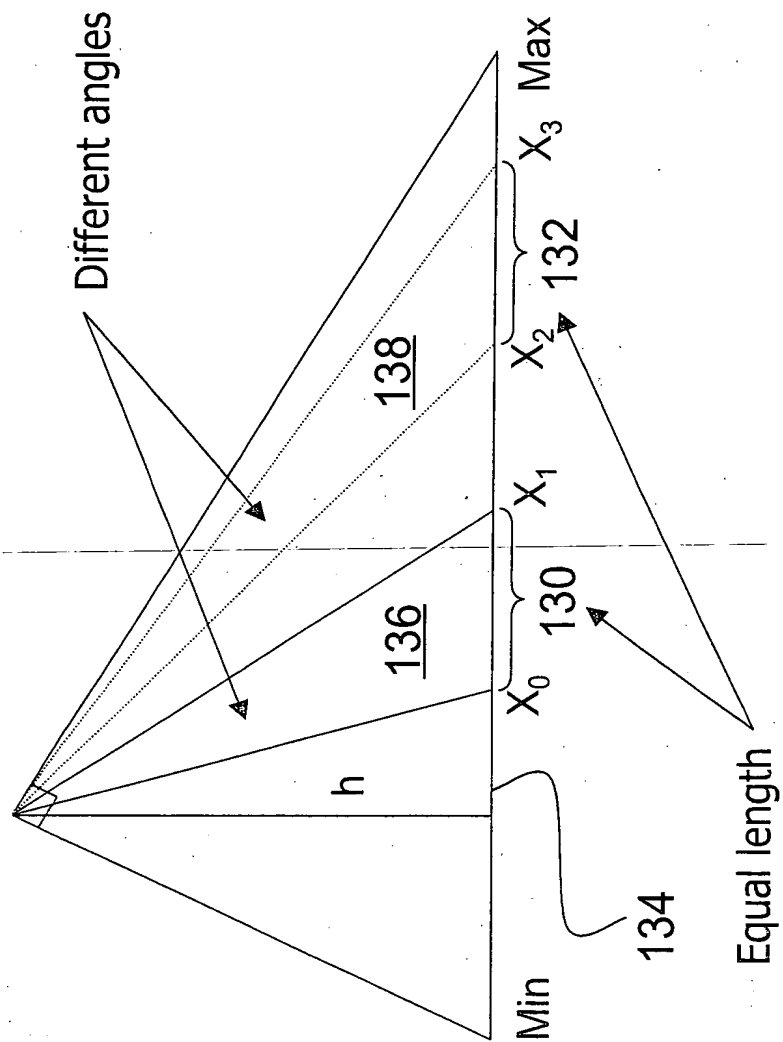


Fig. 2



(Prior Art)

Fig. 3



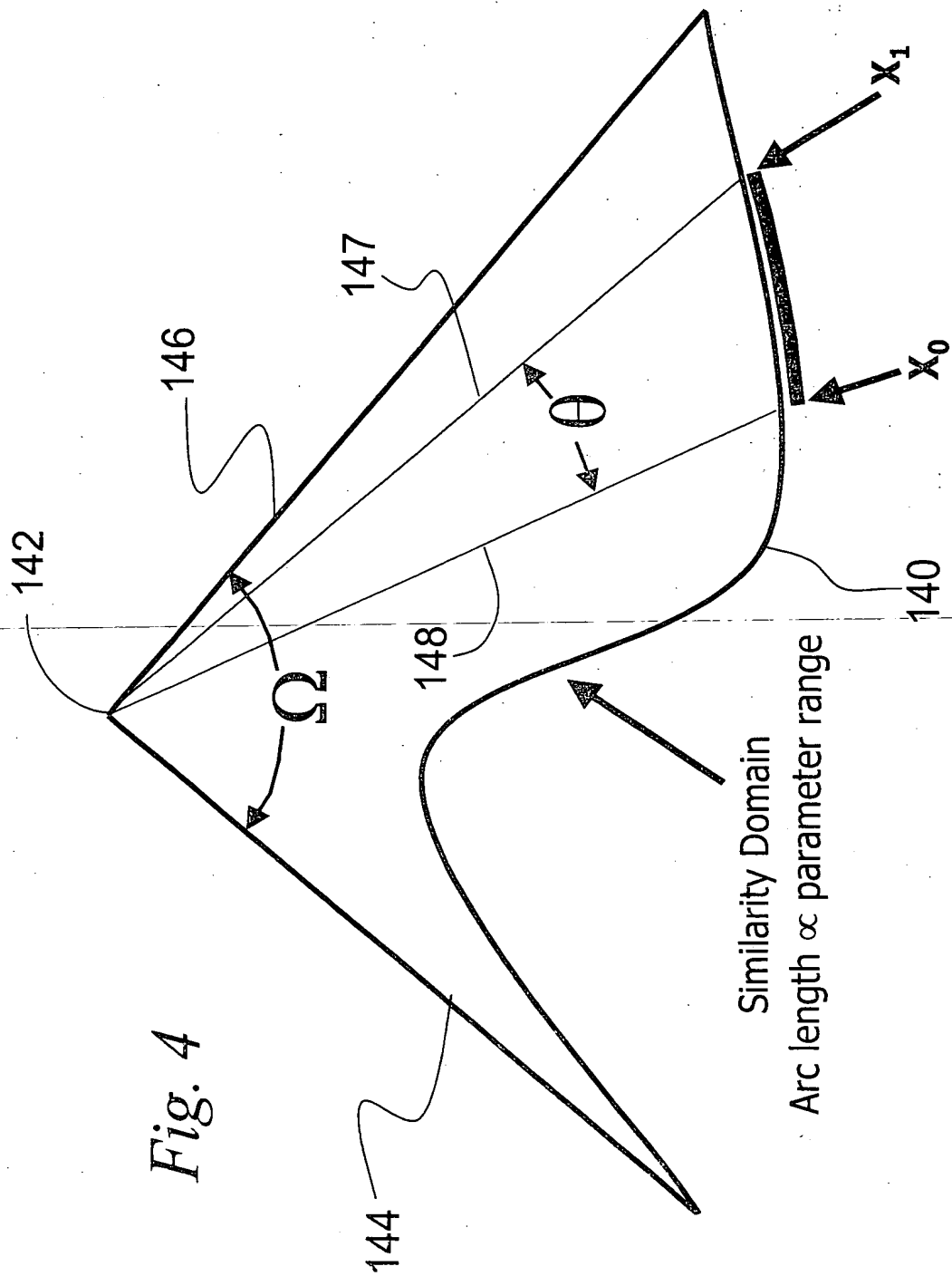
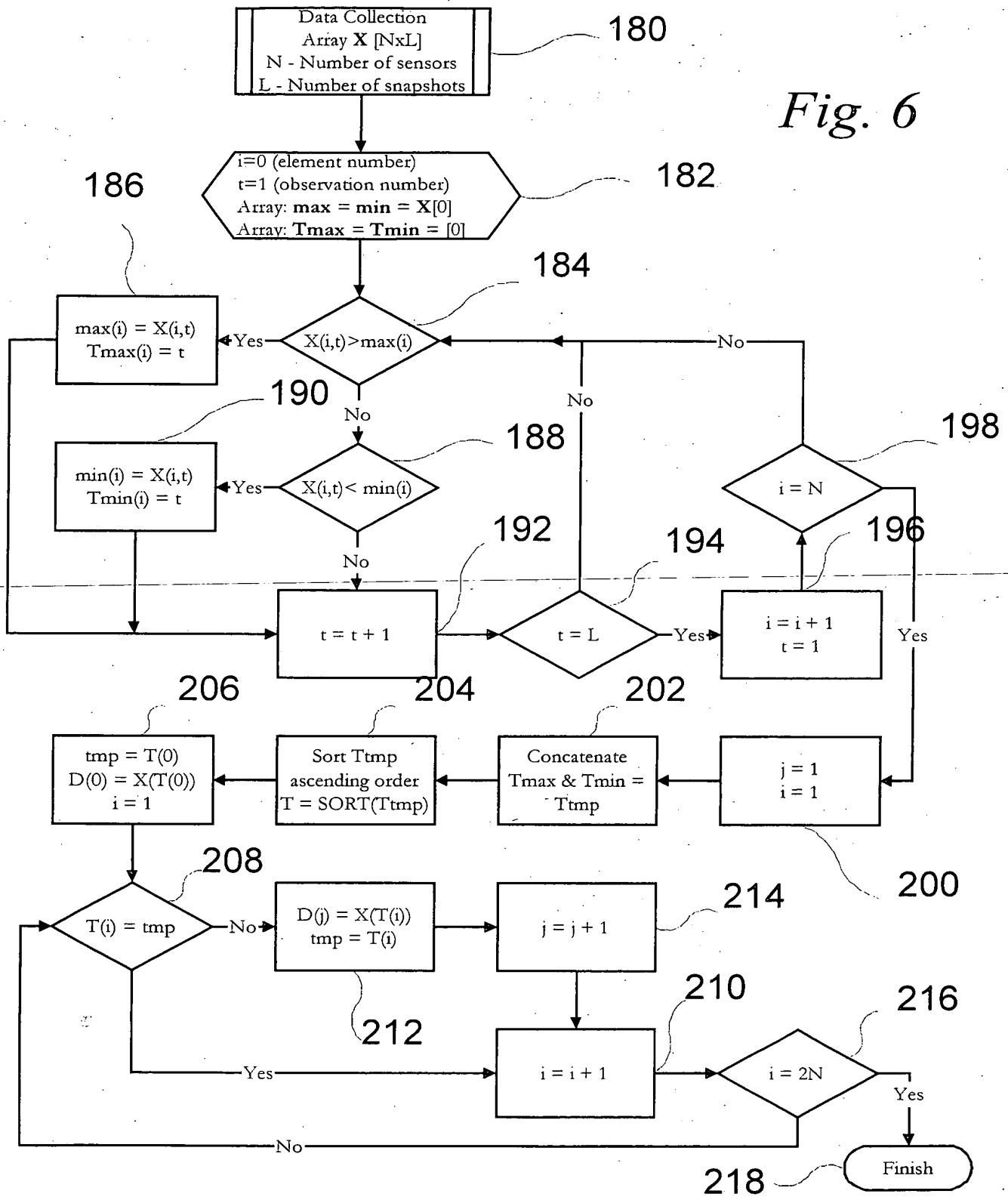


Fig. 6



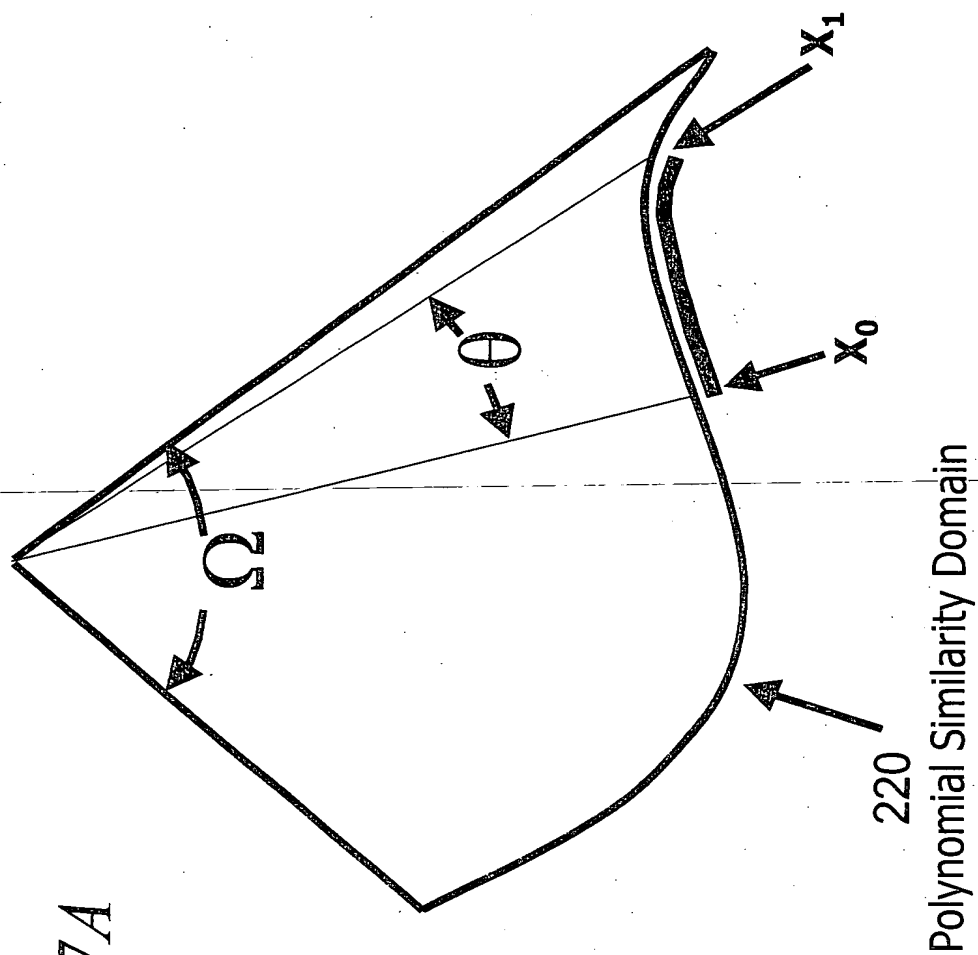
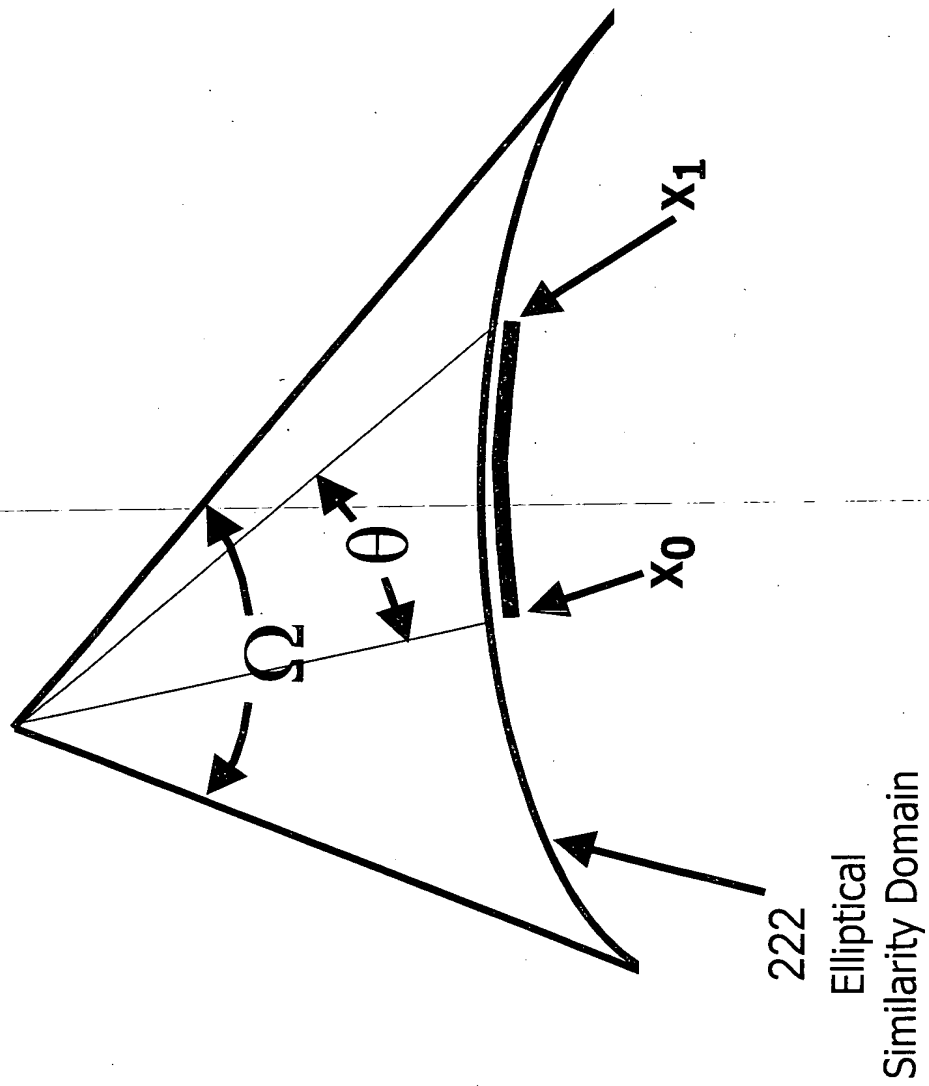


Fig. 7B



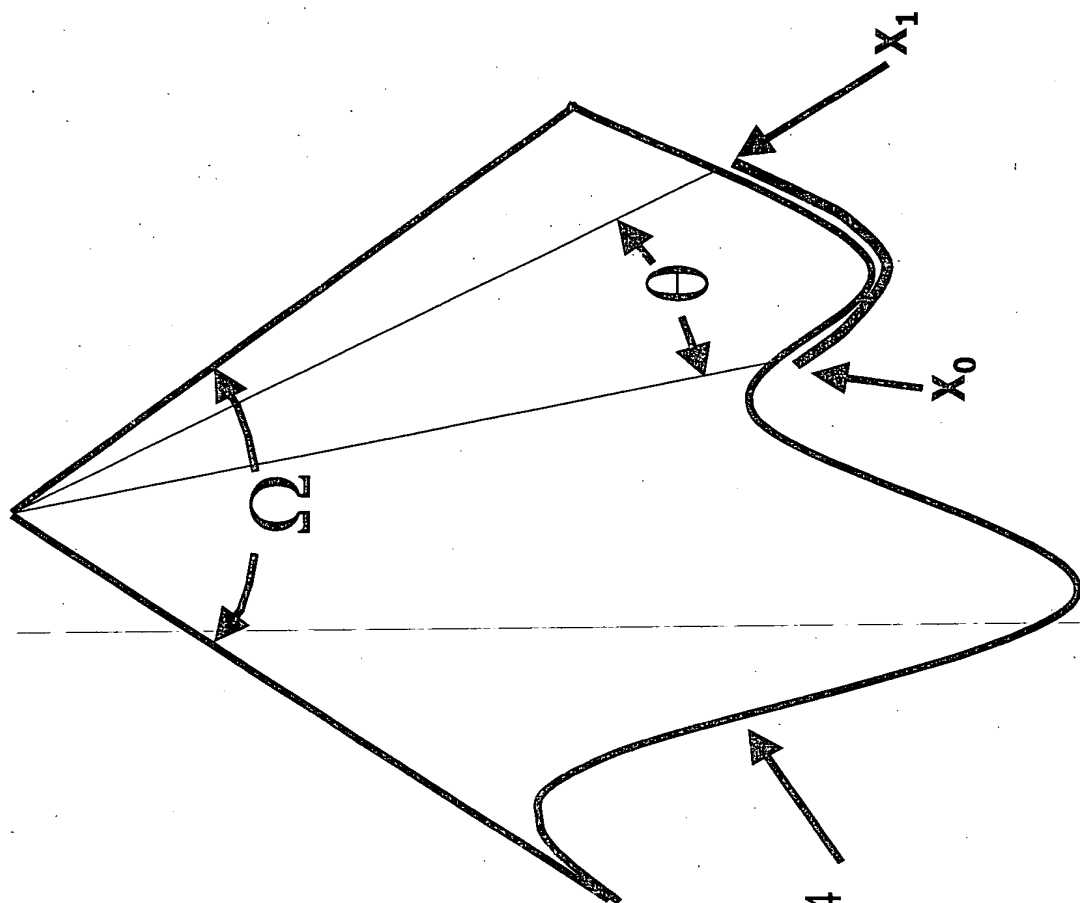


Fig. 7C

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Trigonometric
Similarity Domain

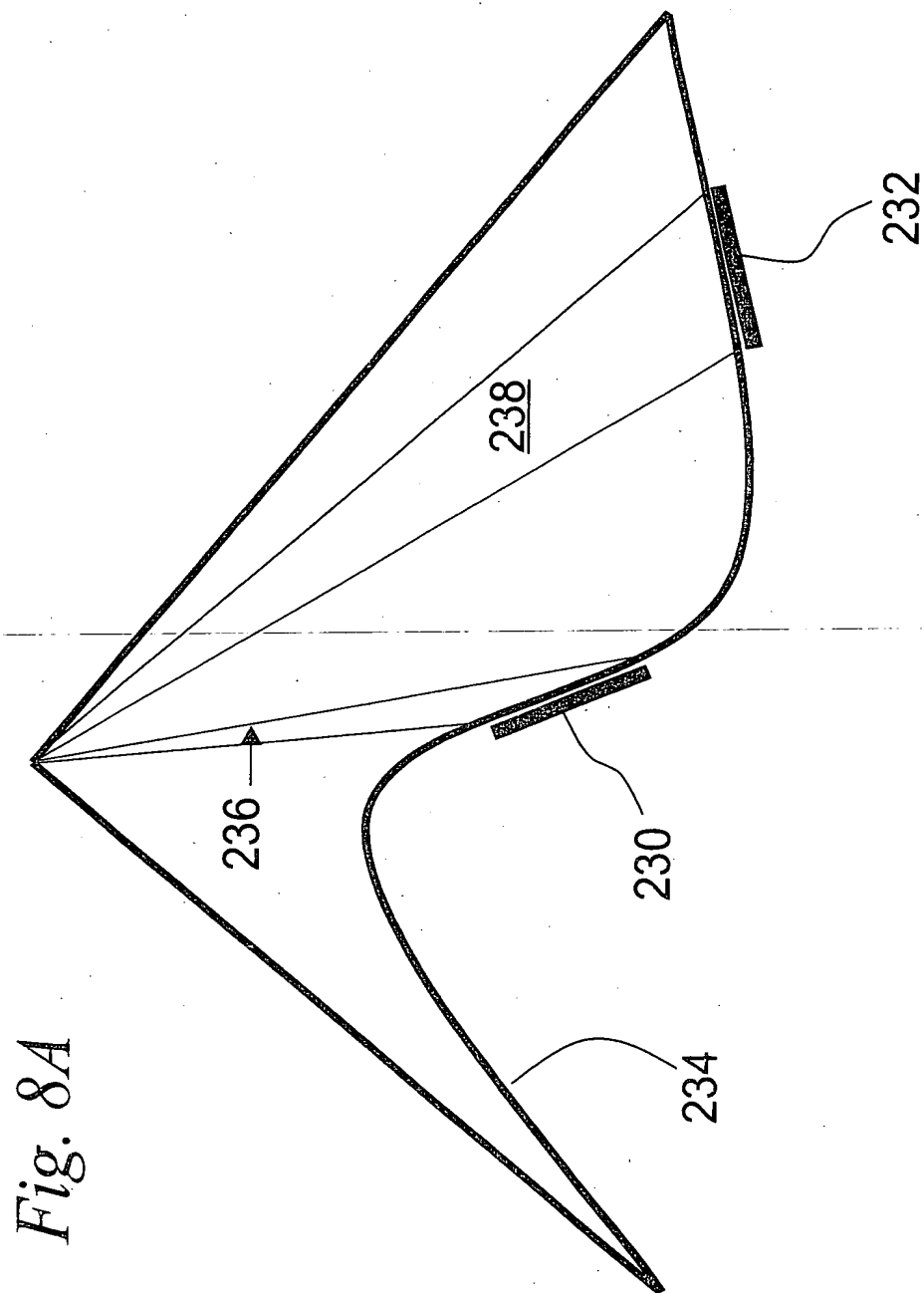
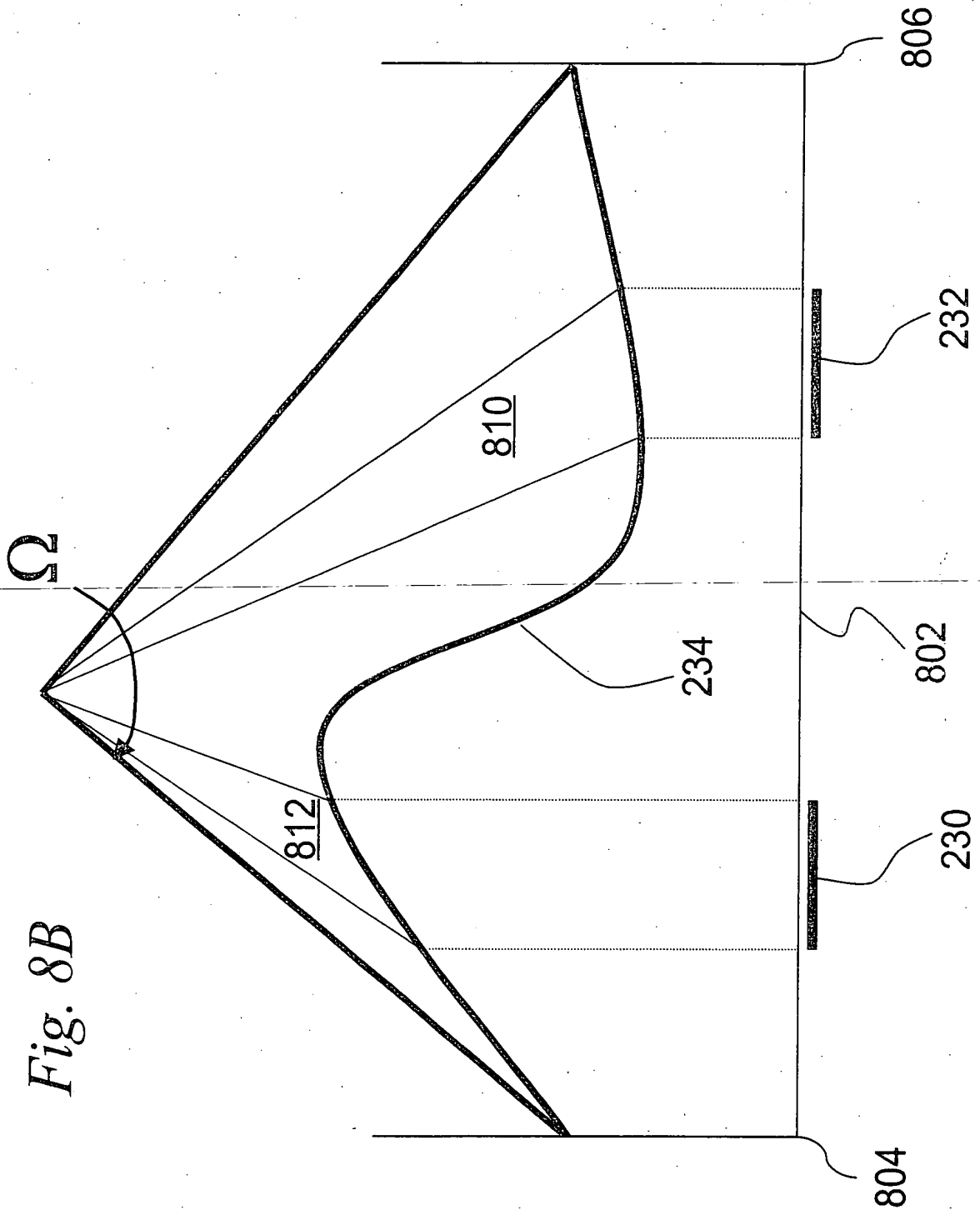


Fig. 8B



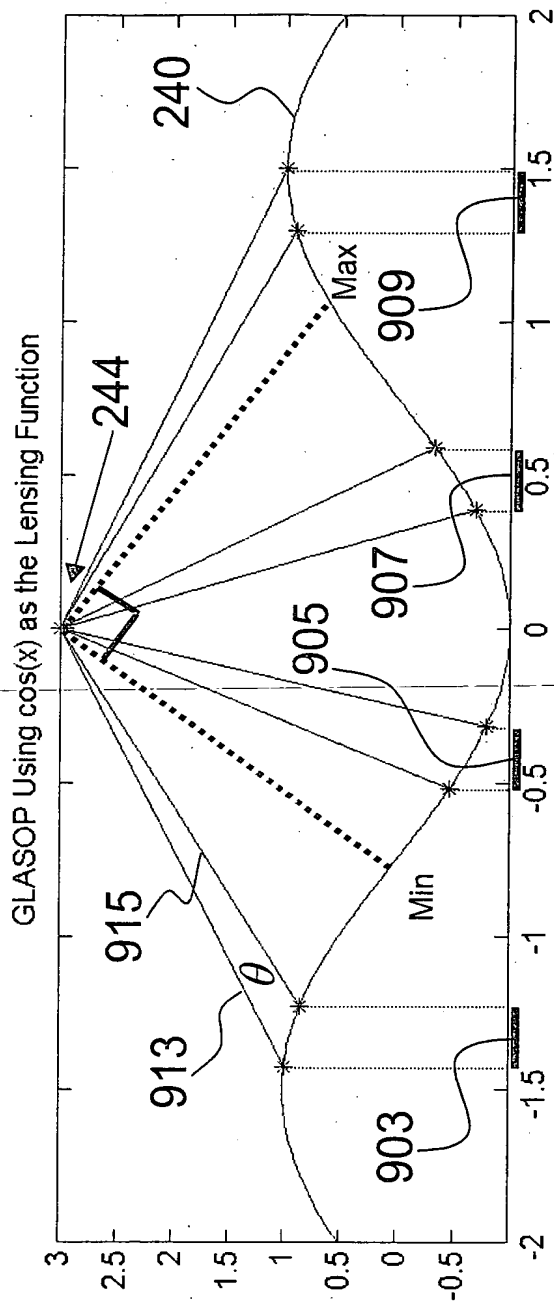


Fig. 9A

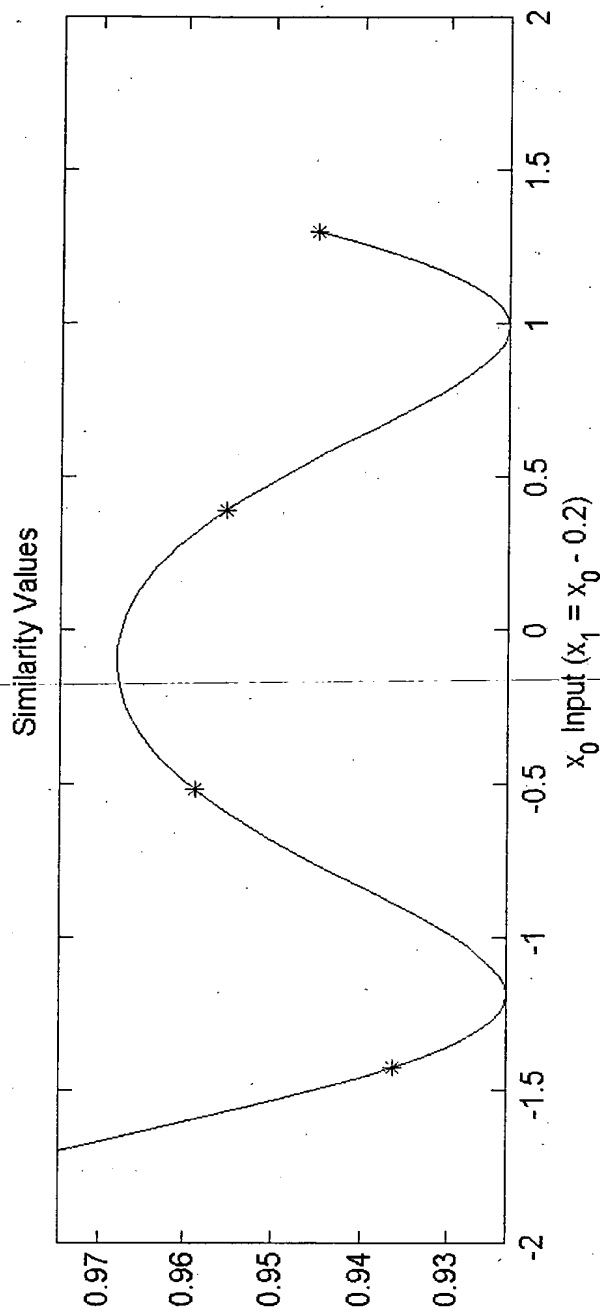
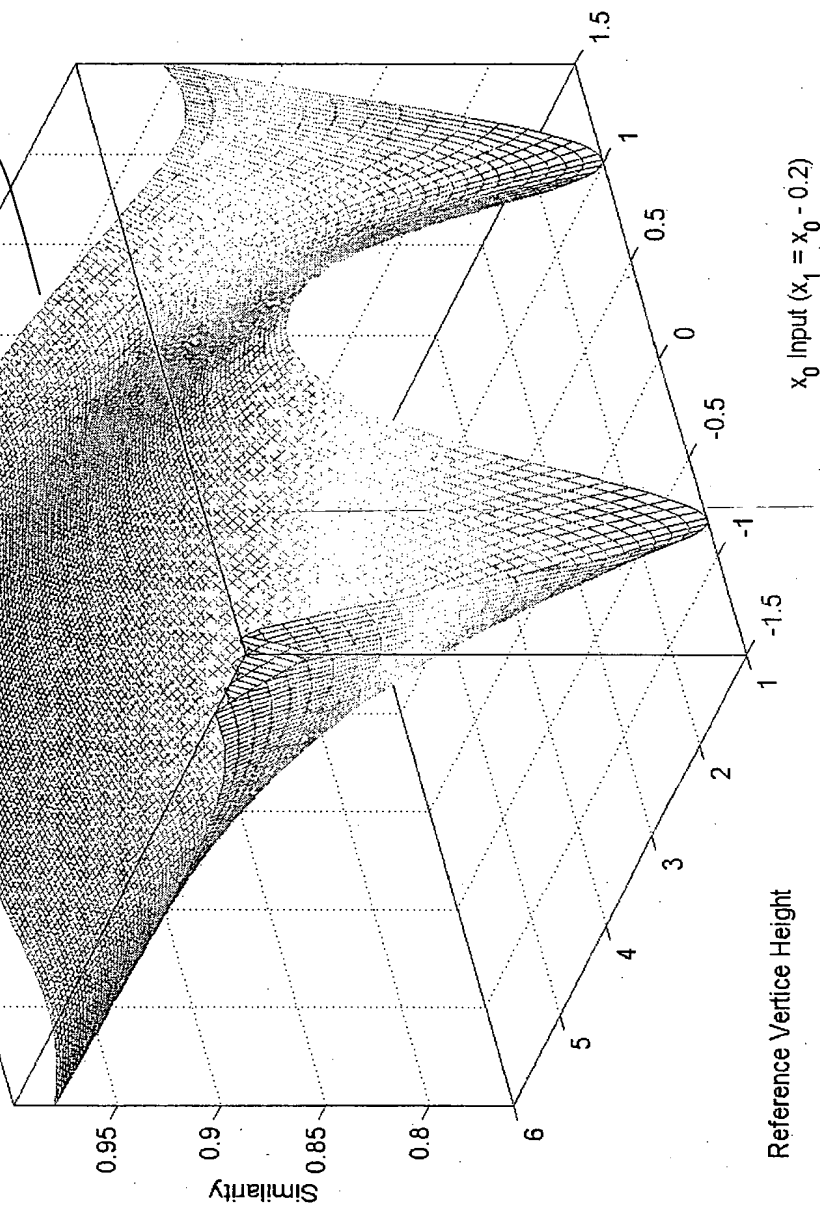


Fig. 9B

Similarity: GLASOP Using $\cos(x)$ as the Lensing Function

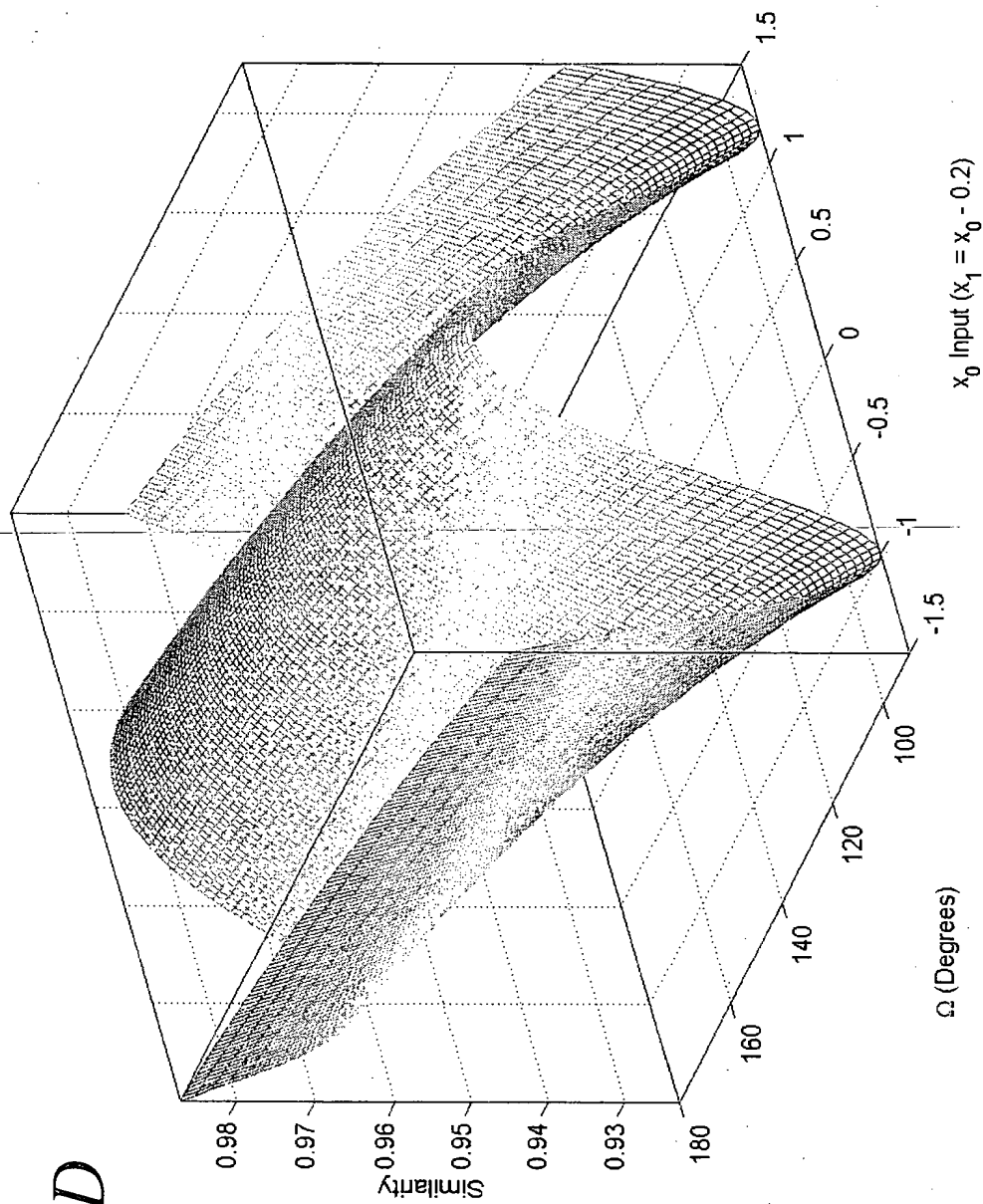
Fig. 9C

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Similarity: GLASOP Using $\cos(x)$ as the Lensing Function

Fig. 9D



GLASOP Using x^3 as the Lensing Function

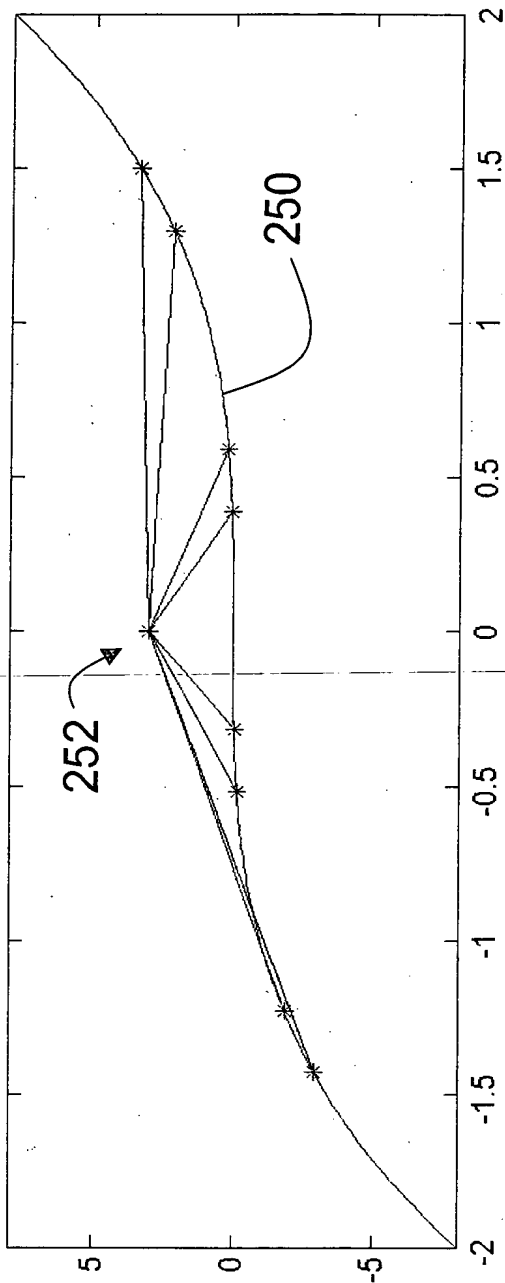


Fig. 10A

Similarity Values

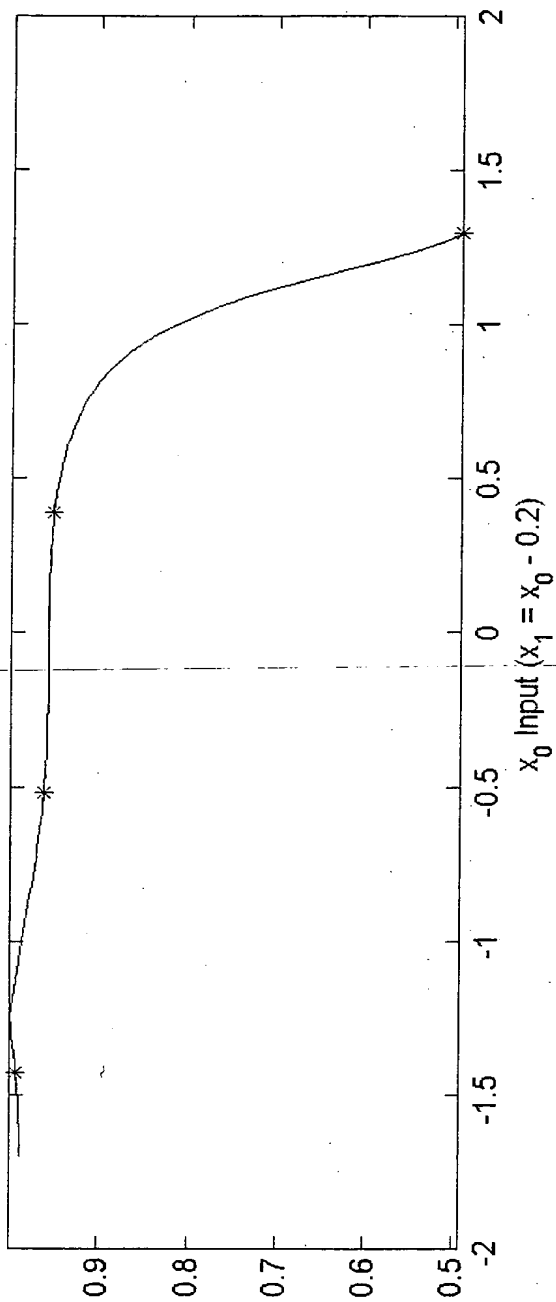


Fig. 10B

Similarity: GLASOP Using x^3 as the Lensing Function

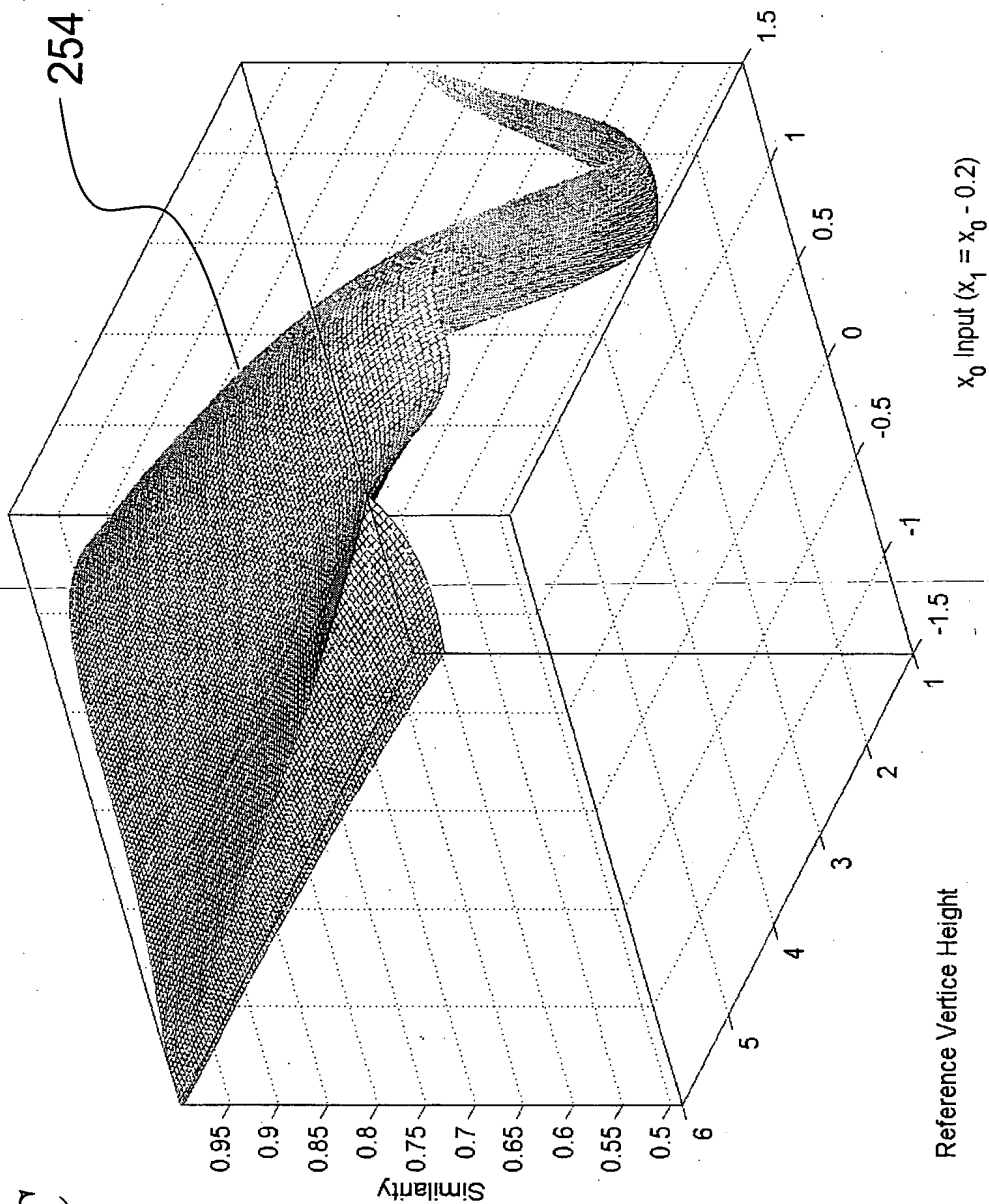
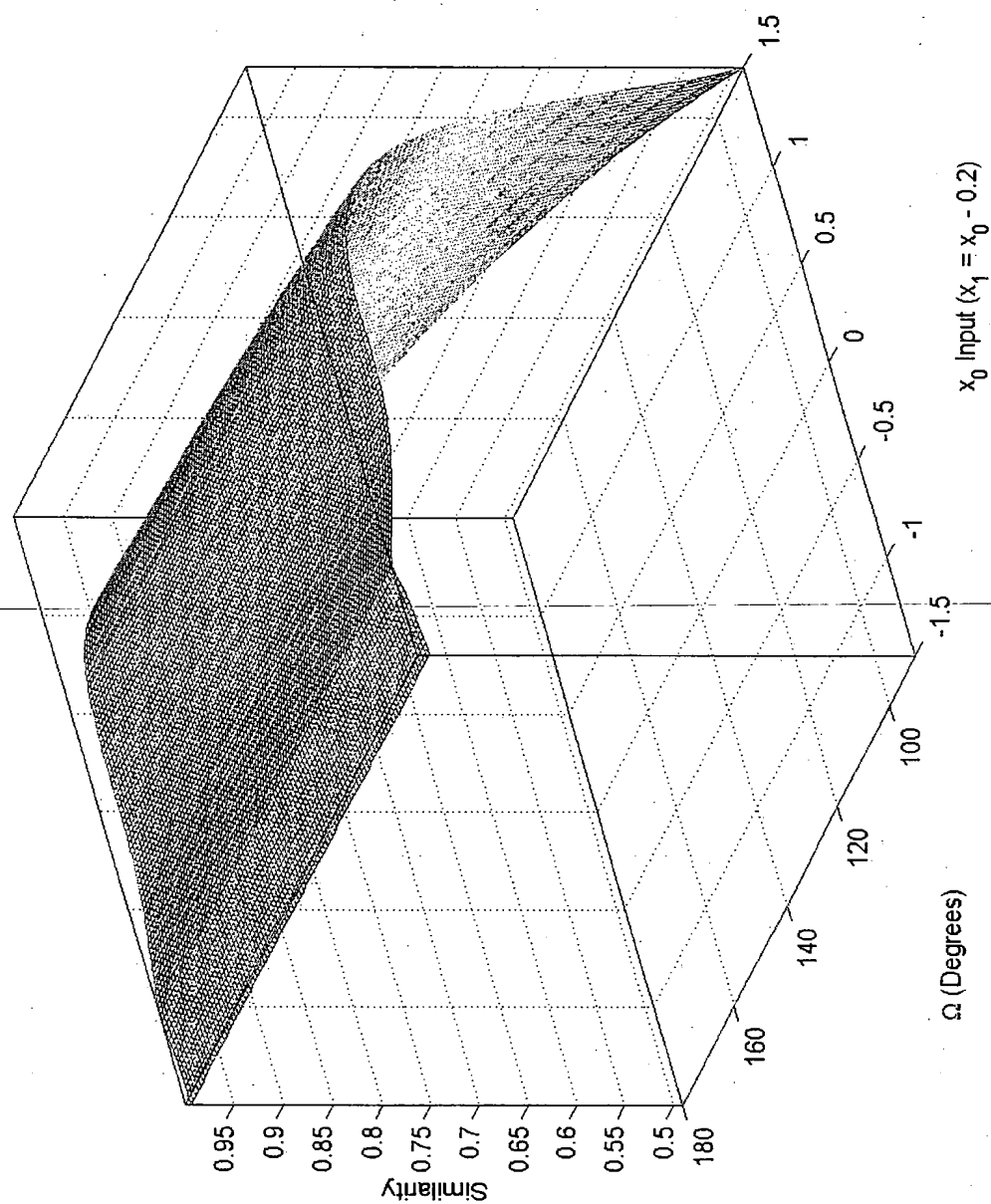


Fig. 10C

Fig. 10D

Similarity: GLASOP Using x^3 as the Lensing Function



GLASOP Using x^2 as the Lensing Function

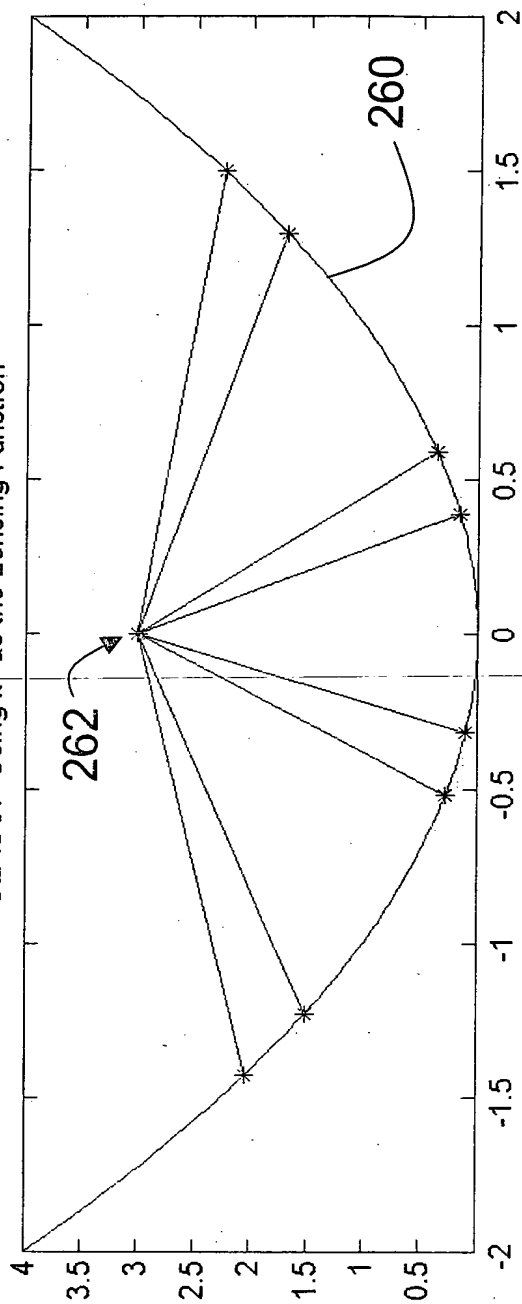


Fig. 11A

Similarity Values

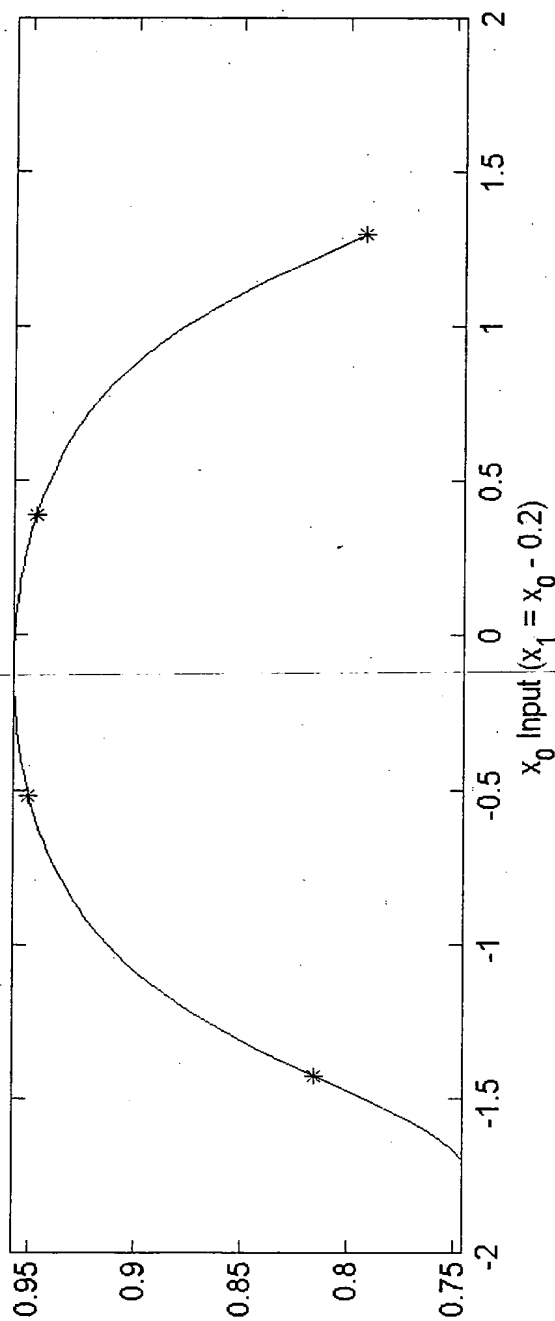


Fig. 11B

Similarity: GLASOP Using x^2 as the Lensing Function

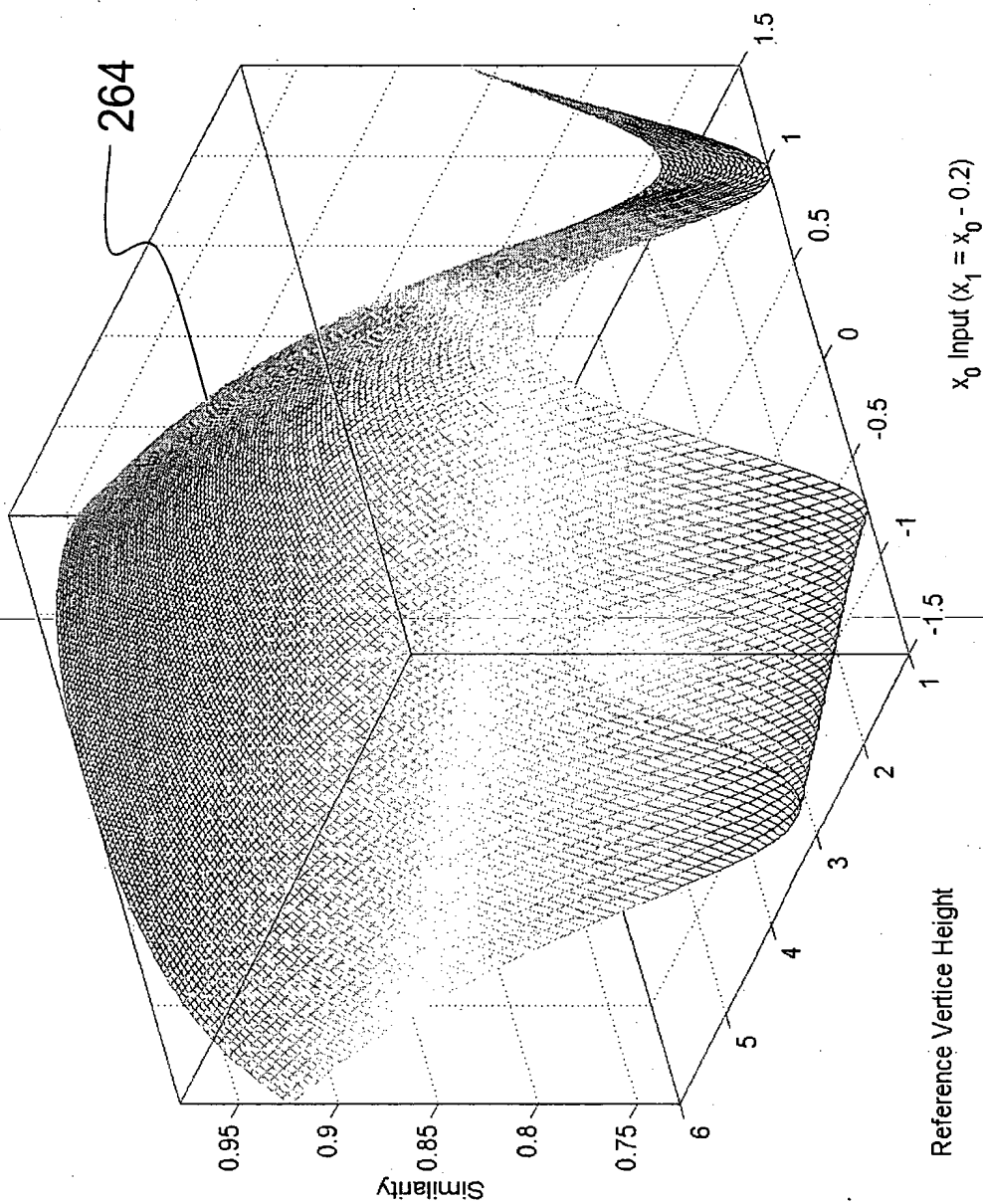


Fig. 11C

A 3D surface plot showing the relationship between Similarity (vertical axis), Ω (Degrees) (horizontal axis), and x_0 Input ($x_1 = x_0 - 0.2$) (depth axis). The vertical axis (Similarity) ranges from 0.75 to 0.95. The horizontal axis (Ω) ranges from 100 to 180 degrees. The depth axis (x_0 Input) ranges from -1.5 to 1.5. The surface shows a sharp peak in similarity at $\Omega \approx 100^\circ$ and $x_0 \approx -1.5$, which decreases as Ω increases and x_0 moves towards zero.

Fig. 11D

GLASOP Using x^4 as the Lensing Function

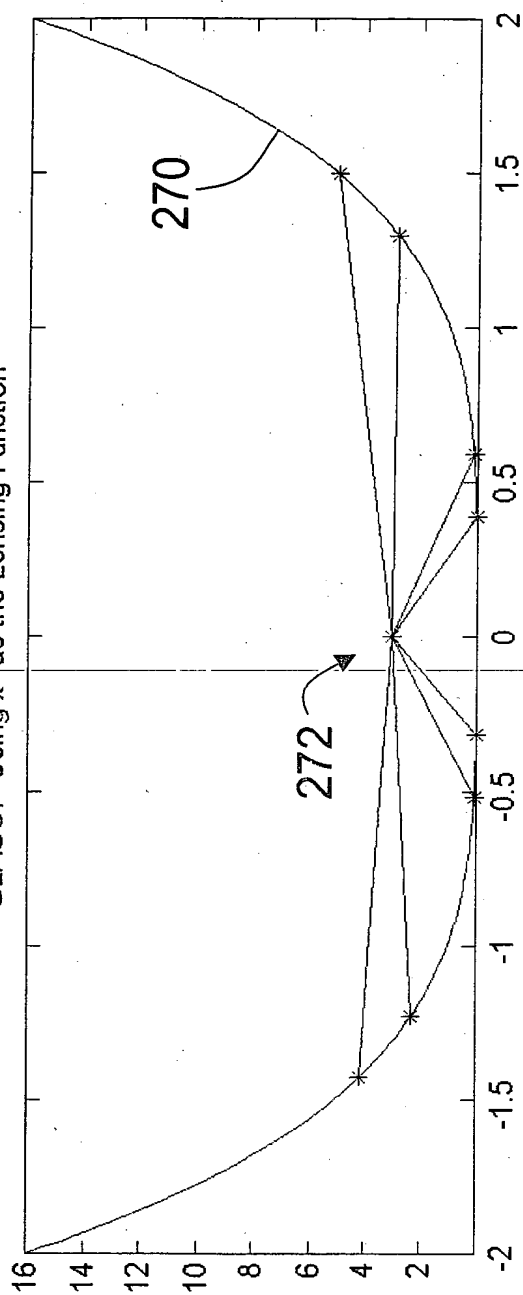


Fig. 12A

Similarity Values

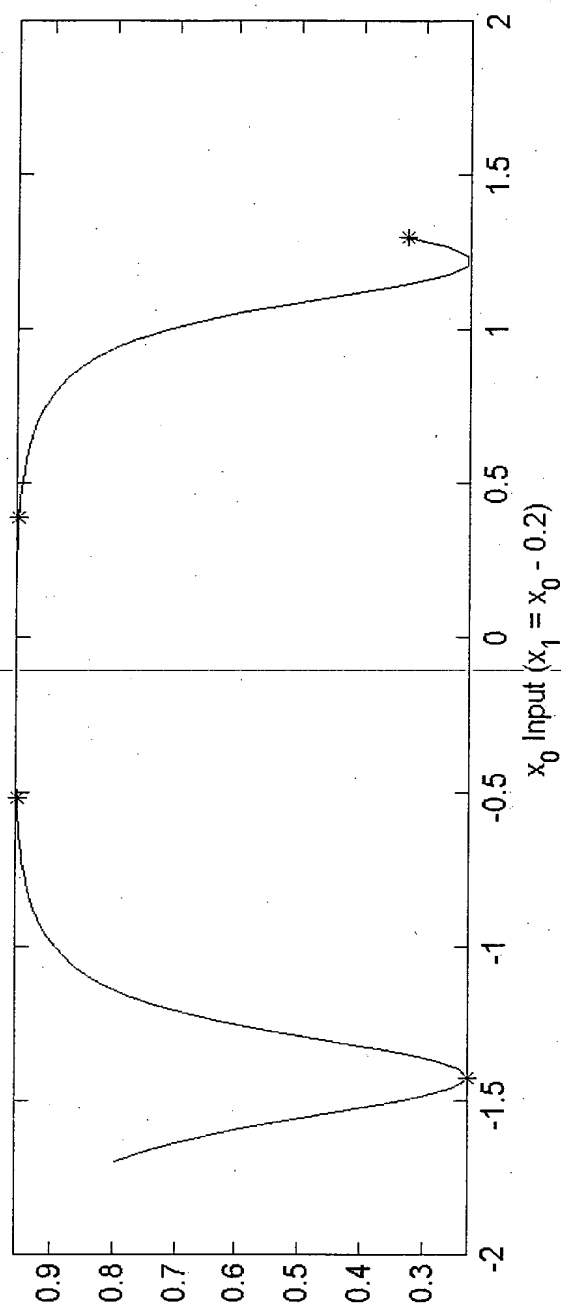
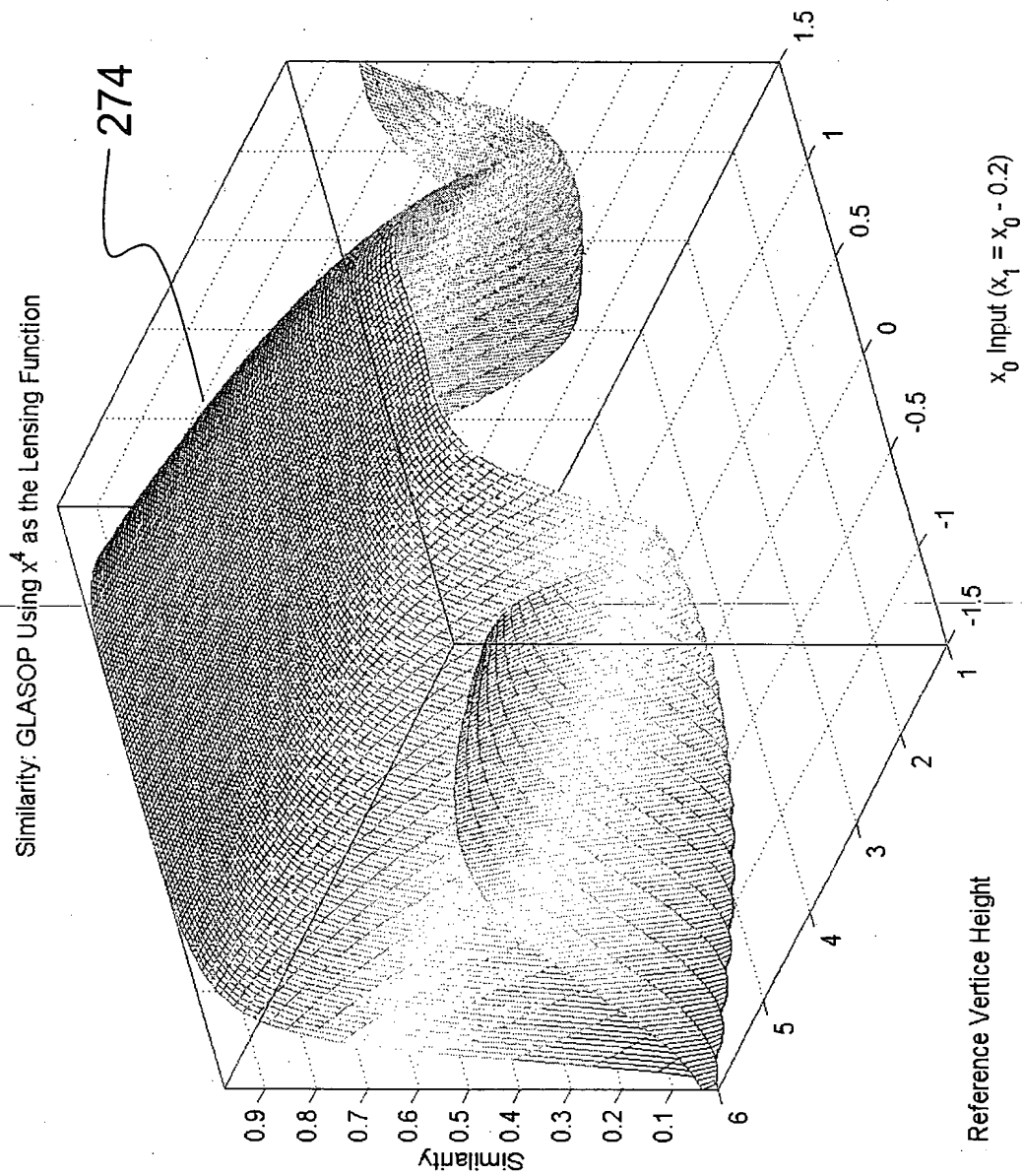


Fig. 12B

Fig. 12C



Similarity: GLASOP Using χ^4 as the Lensing Function

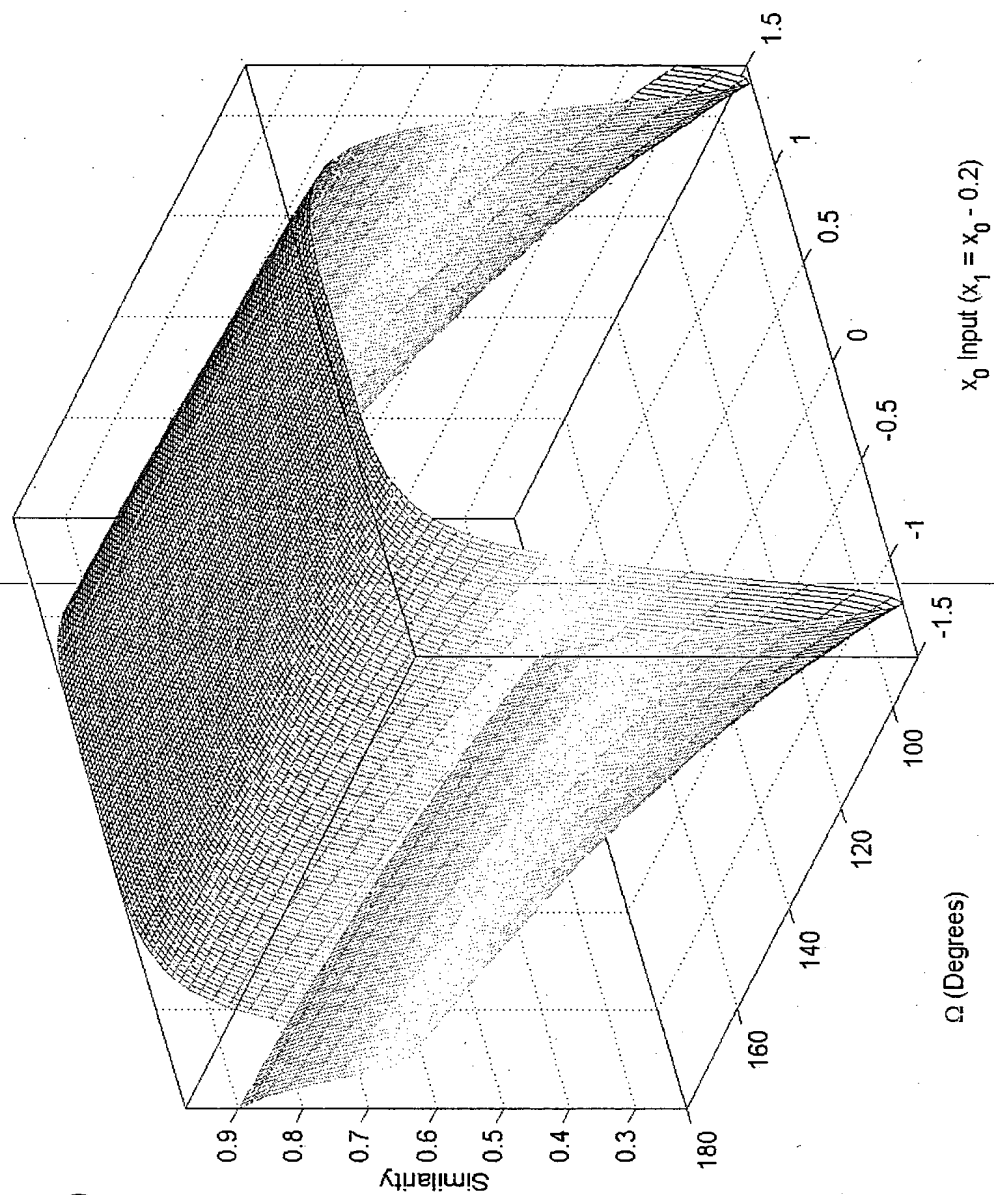


Fig. 12D

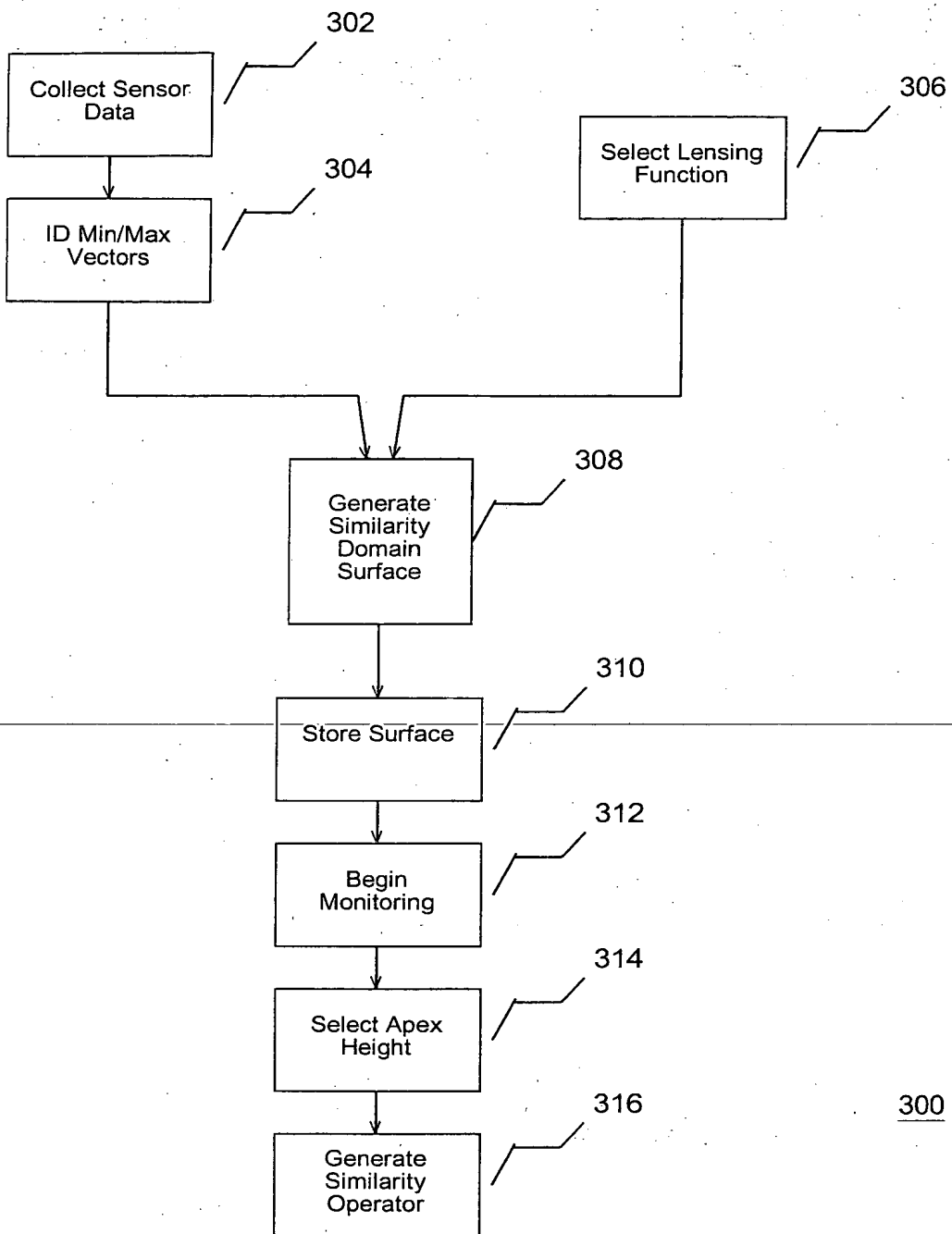


Fig. 13A

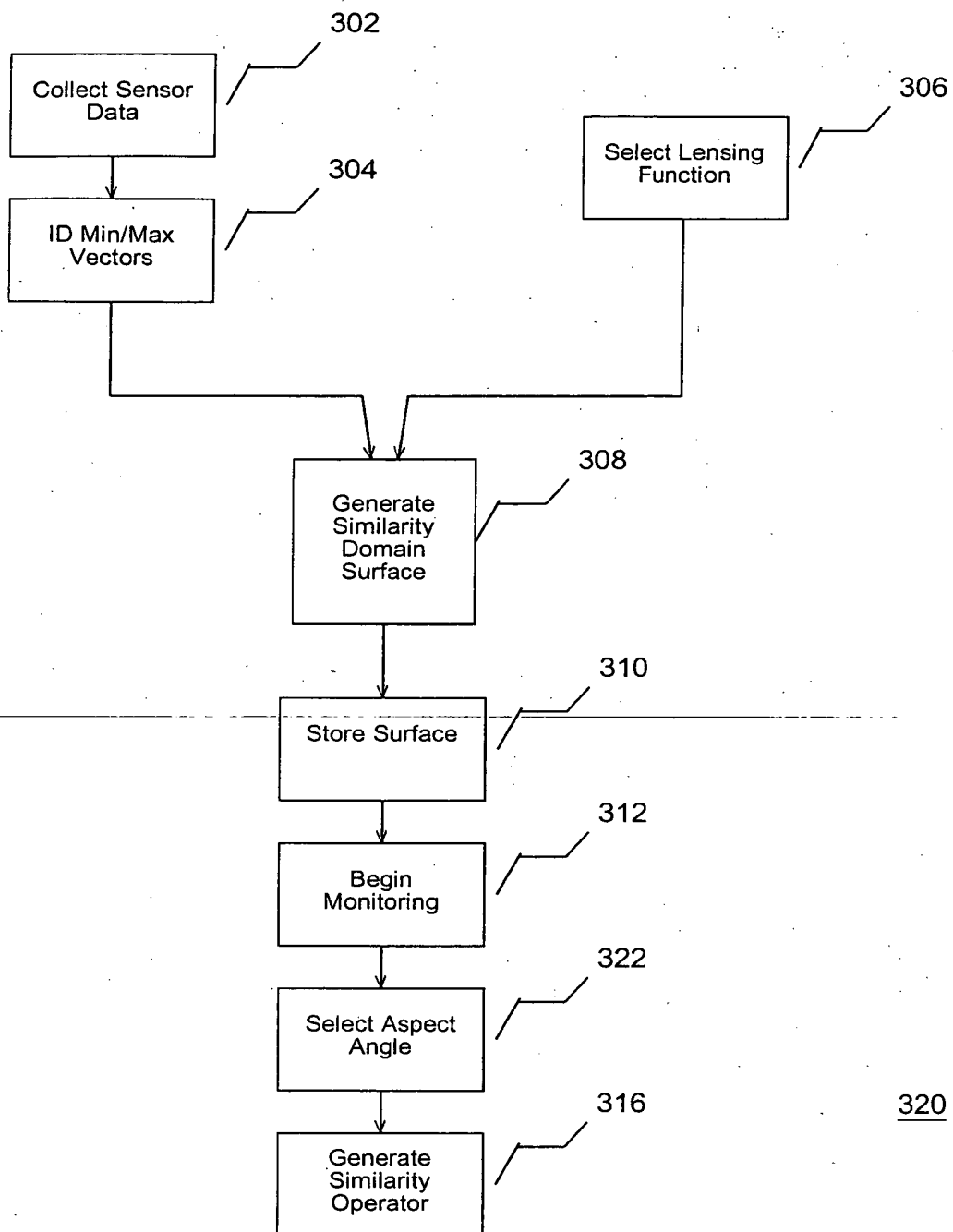


Fig. 13B

Fig. 14

